

Missiskoui Standard.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

J. D. GILMAN, PRINTER.

VOL. I.

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From the Montreal Herald.

ANTI-GALLOIS LETTERS.

No. XXXII.

To his Excellency the Earl of Gosford, etc.

Montreal, 12th Nov., 1835.

MY LORD,

I yesterday attempted to prove, that your lordship's democratic doctrine about 'the great body of the people' was utterly incompatible with the necessary subordination of a colony; and I shall now attempt to prove, that it is essentially inconsistent with monarchical institutions. Such a doctrine virtually invests the majority of the representative body with all the powers of the executive government and of the judiciary. It, therefore, tends to establish, not merely a despotism, but a democratic despotism, or, in other words, the uncontrolled domination of 'the great body of the people.' Such a doctrine, my lord, may be cherished by His Majesty's ministers and His Majesty's viceroys; but it is more easily reconciled with their interest than with their honour or their duty. Yes, my lord, your 'precise instructions' seem to plant Mr. Roebuck's 'pure democracy,' and a majority of the Commissioners will doubtless nurture it into maturity. Why not, my lord? Is it not their interest to recommend themselves to a democratic cabinet by the propagation of democratic doctrines? One member of that majority, though placed above the temptations of avarice, may still be misled by ambition; the other, my lord, is known to be the selfish slave of the meaner as well as of the nobler vice, is known to have exchanged an honourable profession, for which his country educated him, for a place-hunting subserviency to the ruling power of the day. To place on a Commission of Inquiry a man, who neither can nor will afford to be impartial, was indeed an insult to this colony, an insult to his colleagues, and an insult to common justice. That man—his name, my lord, shall never pollute the letters of Camillus—has been so indiscreet as to express, with all the dogmatism of self-sufficient vanity, preconceived opinions on the very subjects, on which he is bound to inquire. Though I will not name the man in either of your lordship's languages, yet, to give your lordship an instance of the connexion between names and things, I beg to add, that, in the language of ancient Greece, his name is *VULTURE*. This translation, my lord, supersedes the necessity of introducing a third language into a province, which has already one too many. In the last clause, my lord, you will cordially concur; but you may not adopt my interpretation of it. It is the French language, that I deem superfluous; it is the English, that is the object of your lordship's proscription. Has not your lordship, as I have already shewn, threatened virtually to banish the English language from every public department by law? Has not your lordship, so far as the executive power of the Governor can go, already banished that language

by answering the Assembly's 'flattering and kind' address in a French original and an English translation? The force of weakness can no farther go. Would your lordship deem it a compliment or an insult, were 'the English inhabitants of this province' to speak only the French language within the vice-regal halls? If a compliment, who would not pity your weakness? If an insult, who would regret your classification? But this, my lord, is a digression from a digression. The original digression was intended to call your lordship's most serious attention to the almost universal suspicion, that the bird of prey has rooted his talons in your lordship's mind, and draws it hither and thither with every flap of his ominous wing—or, in plain terms, that one of your colleagues exerts over your lordship an influence, equally dishonourable and unconstitutional. Such a suspicion, my lord, must materially diminish your usefulness, whether as Governor or as Commissioner; and your lordship cannot too speedily refute the suspicion by resolutely casting off the living incubus. Your lordship cannot prevent the bird of prey from continuing a *Commissioner*; but your lordship will incur a heavy responsibility, if your too easy reliance on his superior wisdom virtually renders him the *Commissioners*.

In regard to the practical result of your lordship's democratic doctrine as to 'the great body of the people,' I need not say much. It would manifestly enable the French demagogues to oppress 'the English inhabitants of this province,' and any individual, who doubts that they would be willing to do so, possesses much more of charity than of knowledge. The latter part of the fifth paragraph, my lord, suggests some important considerations. It seems to reserve the more important share of the official patronage to the imperial cabinet, and is quite in keeping with the proverbially grasping selfishness of modern liberals. This view of the case, my lord, enables me to reconcile the apparently contradictory promises of the preceding part of the paragraph. Your lordship promised 'an entire disregard of distinctions derived from difference of origin'; and your lordship also promised to appoint only men 'acceptable to the great body of the people.' The promised reference to the imperial cabinet reconciles these apparent contradictions in a manner not very gratifying to 'the English inhabitants of this province.' The imperial cabinet will dispense the official patronage with 'the utmost impartiality' among Englishmen and Frenchmen; but that it may not violate your lordship's second promise, it will select the Englishmen not from 'the English inhabitants of this province,' who want the 'most essential' qualification, but from the place-hunting dependants of Downing-Street, who, for the sake of office and emolument, would make themselves 'acceptable to the great body' of the Esquimaux or the Hottentots. Thus, my lord, will 'the English inhabitants of this province' be doomed to a state of political inferiority; be branded as unworthy of serving his Majesty in any capacity, be oppressed as the common victims of Frenchmen and Frenchified Englishmen.

I have the honor to be,
My lord,
Your Lordship's most ob'thumble servant,
CAMILUS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, November 11.

This day, at 3 o'clock, the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Council, went up to the Castle of St. Lewis and presented the following Address to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief:

To His Excellency, Archibald, Earl of Gosford, &c. May it please Your Excellency.

1. We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to return Your Excellency our thanks for your Speech from the Throne on opening the present Session of the Legislature.

2. We feel the importance of the circumstances under which Your Excellency meets us, amidst difficulties which have arisen in the Province, and of late years have produced embarrassments in the administration of the Government, in consequence of the withholding the Supplies which are required for defraying the expenses of the Civil Establishment, and for carrying the Law into effect, of which the due execution affords the surest pledge for the happiness and security of society.

3. We trust that His Majesty's views, as well as the means he has taken to make an enquiry on the spot, may have the effect, by making known the true state of things, of facilitating to His Majesty's Government the means of remedying the

grievances of which the subjects of His Majesty in the Province may have to complain, and of satisfying their just demands.

4. It becomes our duty to express our gratitude for the views and intentions, and for the lively solicitude of His Majesty towards this Province, as communicated to us by Your Excellency, and of the assurance of the firm determination of Your Excellency to give effect to these wise and generous intentions. The frank declaration of Your Excellency can hardly fail to inspire those sentiments of confidence so necessary between the different branches of Government.

5. We pray Your Excellency to accept of our thanks and the expression of our gratitude for the assurances you give us, and for the sentiments as well as for the principles which you have manifested relating to those objects, particularly with respect to the spirit of impartiality in the instructions received by Your Excellency, and for the positive commands contained therein.

6. We feel it our particular duty to express to Your Excellency, our satisfaction for what is contained in your Speech, relating to the difference of origin of the inhabitants of this Province respectively, to the distribution of places, to the accumulation and incompatibility of certain offices in the same persons, to the refusal made to the *Protestant* journals of Montreal and Quebec—the *Herald*, *Courier*, *True Briton* and *Gazette* of this city, and the *Mercury* of the latter. It is useless for us to enter further into the vindication of those, who, by the purity of their lives, their integrity and virtue, their religious habits and charitable character, have won the esteem and respect of all classes of the community, (whatever their creed or whatever their origin) among whom they reside. Here they are known and honored, and it matters little what may be said of them beyond the circle where their usefulness is appreciated and their moral character fully understood.

7. We have also received with satisfaction the assurance Your Excellency gives us, that you are resolved to afford your co-operation in those measures that may lead to fix the fees in some of the public offices, according to just and equitable principles, between the public officers and individuals, to put an end to the complaints relating to certain rules of practice made by the Courts of Law, and to render the proceedings of the superior tribunals more prompt and methodical and less expensive.

8. We shall thankfully receive the copies of the Despatches which Your Excellency proposes to make to us with respect to the Clergy Reserves, and this will be the object of our most serious consideration, as well as the project of all measures which may relate to the same.

9. We have reason to rejoice at the opinion entertained by Your Excellency with regard to the inhabitants of the country, of their moral character, and the happy results of their institutions and establishments, as well as the assurance that we shall receive the protection of England with regard to these objects.

10. We feel that it is maintaining the public peace and good order, by insuring an equality of rights to all His Majesty's subjects in this Province without any distinction, that we may indulge the hope of being able to avail ourselves of all our resources, of a fertile soil, a healthy climate, and of the advantages of our situation, with relation to commerce and navigation. Union alone can produce this effect—our dissensions would necessarily be the means of paralyzing all our efforts to obtain the same.

11. We will also give our attention to such useful Statutes as have recently expired, and more particularly to the one which Your Excellency has mentioned, passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled 'An Act to amend for a limited time, and to amend certain Acts therein mentioned relating to the collection of the Revenues at the several Inland Ports of the Province.' We will also give attention to the state of the Prisons and their present discipline, and to the expediency of adopting some more efficient measures for repressing crimes and preventing its increase in this Province.

12. Dissensions between Legislative bodies, are not only obstacles to the advancement of the public welfare, but necessarily produce public calamities; we indulge the hope that they will be replaced by feelings of moderation and mutual forbearance, and that we may be able to cooperate for the advancement of the country.

To which His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief was placed to make the following answer:

Mr. Speaker, Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

I return you my thanks for this Address. I trust that the measures which His Majesty has commanded me to adopt, may lead to the most successful results, that

dissensions may cease, and good will & harmony be restored.

To the principles & sentiments which I announced at the opening of the Session I shall firmly adhere, persuaded that by so doing, I shall best discharge the duties which His Majesty has been pleased to confide to me, and promote the general interests of this great community.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, Nov. 11, 1835.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The *Protestant Vindicator*, whose atrocious slanders against the ROMAN CATHOLIC Clergy and Nuns of this city, we lately considered it our duty, as tolerant and honest *Protestants*, to expose, has returned to the charge, and in the most sophistical manner, has attempted to reply to the remarks which have proceeded from the *Protestant* journals of Montreal and Quebec—the *Herald*, *Courier*, *True Briton* and *Gazette* of this city, and the *Mercury* of the latter. It is useless for us

to enter further into the vindication of those, who, by the purity of their lives, their integrity and virtue, their religious habits and charitable character, have won the esteem and respect of all classes of the community, (whatever their creed or whatever their origin) among whom they reside. Here they are known and honored, and it matters little what may be said of them beyond the circle where their usefulness is appreciated and their moral character fully understood.

But the *Protestant Vindicator* thinks that all the public journals who have entered their protest against his calumnious charges, are either in the interest of the *Catholic* community, or are hypocritical in their religious belief. The Rev. George Bourne, to whom, from different circumstances within our knowledge, and from the style and language of the various statements which have appeared, we must attribute the articles in question in the *Protestant Vindicator*, is well aware that such insinuations are utterly at variance with truth. We, like the contemporaries we have named are subject to no *Catholic* influence, nor are we in any manner directly or indirectly attached to the *Protestant* faith. The course of truth and the character of our city were at stake, and all promptly answered to the appeal which common justice made upon us, as representatives of public feeling, to repudiate a slander so unjustly cast upon our community by a fanatical and unchristian libeller, who, unfortunately for the tolerant character of *Protestantism*, has obtained control of a newspaper press.

From whatever source the statements were derived, which have found their way into public circulation through the columns of the *Protestant Vindicator*, and which are likewise, we observe, to form the subject of a book, intended to lay bare what the fanatics are pleased to term, the abominations of a conventional life, (the pecuniary success that attended the publication of Miss REED's wonderful history of the *Charlestown* seminary, holding out a high premium for such tales of fiction,) we can assure the *Protestant Vindicator* that there are now prepared a sufficiency of affidavits, derived from enlightened *Protestants*, among whom is the very mother of the infatuated and unfortunate girl who has been made a tool in the hands of designing characters, not only to contradict to the fullest extent, the foul accusations that have been made, but also to place the conduct of some Reverend gentlemen, connected with the *Protestant Vindicator* and its party, in no enviable position either as to honesty or morality. Some of these affidavits have already been published in the *Ami du Peuple* of this city, and others have been given, equally corroborative of the dissolute habits of the individual, from whose impure lips the *Vindicator* has derived its falsehood, the moral character of the objects of its calumny, and the very suspicious demeanour of gentlemen from the neighboring States, who lately visited this city in reference to this disgusting slander. Whenever the promised pamphlet appears, the *Vindicator* will find that the *PROTESTANT* press of LOWER CANADA will be ready to defend, on the most irrefragable press, the worth and excellence of our ROMAN CATHOLIC Clergy, and the Nuns, and establish the vile character of the conspiracy which has been formed against them.

To enable our readers to judge of the character to be given to any reports that may be presented to the House of Assembly from the Standing Committees, we subjoin the following list of the members comprising them.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Bessemer, President, Amiot, Berthelot, De Bleury, Fortin, Vanfelson, Viger.

Grievances—Messrs. Bedard, President, Cherrier, Deblois, Gugy, Letourneau, O'Callaghan, Perrault.

Courts of Justice—Messrs. Vanfelson, President, Barnard, Caron, Cherrier, Guy, Lafontaine, Thibaudéau.

Revenue and Finances—Messrs. Morin, President, Bedard, Besserer, De Witt, Huot, Leslie, O'Callaghan.

Public Accounts—Messrs. De Witt, President, Clapham, Dubord, Hotchkiss, Leslie, Raymond, Scott.

Education—Messrs. Huot, President, Boutilier, Bouffard, Child, Cardinal, Fraser, Guillet, Girouard, Hébert, Meilleur, Power.

Lands and Seigniorial Rights—Messrs. Morin, President, Berthelot, Lafontaine, Lacoste, Methot.

Jesuit's Estates—Messrs. Kimber, President, Barnard, Besserer, De Tonancour, Mousseau, P. E. Taschereau.

Agriculture—Messrs. Archambault, President, Beaudoin, Bertrand, Courteau, Deligny, Proulx, Wood.

Commerce—Messrs. Leslie, President, Baker, Bowman, Dubord Le Bouthillier, Rebrune, Raymond.

Roads & Public Improvements—Messrs. Archambault, President, Blanchard, Blanquet, Blackburn, P. A. Dorin, Rodier, Simon, Thibaudéau, Tache, A. C. Taschereau, Wells.

Expiring Laws—Messrs. De Bleury, President, J. Dorin, Knight, Laner, Noel, Pickel, Power.

Private Bills—Messrs. Viger, President, Bouc, Cazeau, Grannis, Moore, Marquis, Roy.

Hopitals and charitable Institutions...—Messrs. Caron, President, Bardy, Bouthillier, Blanchet, Meilleur, Néelison, Tessier.

Concierge expenses and the other objects relating to the interior department of the Assembly—Messrs. Huot, President, Cote, Godbout, Rodier, Toomy, A. C. Taschereau, Trudel.

Bills engrossed and to be engrossed—Messrs. Berthelot, President, Clapham, De Bleury, Guillet, Lacoste, Letourneau, A. C. Taschereau.—*Ib.*

UNWRITTEN' COUNTENANCES.—How little does he know of humanity, who looks to the countenance as an index of the 'inner man,' and how slight and

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
LOWER CANADA.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Saturday, Nov. 7, 1835.

Mr. Morin and the other messengers reported that his Excellency has appointed Monday next, at two o'clock, p. m., to receive the House with their Address in answer to his Speech.

Mr. Simon presented two accounts rendered under the Acts 4th William IV, cap. 1 and 3, for the relief of Parishes in distress.

Mr. Child presented a report of School Visitors for Stanstead county.

Mr. Leslie presented the report of the Insane and Foundlings in the General Hospital of the Grey Nuns of Montreal; referred.

Mr. Huot presented the report of the Commissioner for the Deaf and Dumb inhabitants of Quebec; referred.

Mr. Leslie presented a petition of inhabitants of Ashton, Bulstrode and other Townships in the county of Drummond, for a change in the place at which the Election is held, and an immediate census of the county to enable a second member being returned; referred.

Mr. Bedard, a petition of Pierre Duplain, to be indemnified for having been deprived of the lease of a farm on Grosse Isle; referred.

Mr. Viger, a petition of inhabitants of St. Jean, St. Luce, and St. Marguerite de Blairdin, to be erected into a separate county; referred.

Mr. Bedard, a petition of inhabitants of the Chemin des Caps, complaining that the Commissioners under the Acts for the relief of Parishes in distress, had refused or neglected to give them any relief; referred.

Mr. Vanfelson, a petition of Benjamin Fortier, a Pilot who has been deprived of his Branch for life, praying to be reinstated or to be pensioned; referred.

Mr. Leslie, a petition of the Montreal Board of Trade, for an extension of the Warehousing system to the city of Montreal; referred.

Mr. Dubord, a petition for the extension of the Quebec Bank Charter; referred.

Mr. Power, a petition of Amase Bebee, for remuneration for services as Treasurer and Clerk to the Commissioners for erecting a Gaol and Court Hall at New Carlisle; referred.

Mr. Power, a petition of Martin Shepard, for a remuneration for services as Interpreter to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace at Gaspe; referred.

Mr. Power, a petition of John McClellan, keeper of the Gaol and court Hall at New Carlisle, for an increase of salary; referred.

Mr. Leslie, a petition of residents and proprietors upon the Island of Montreal, to be incorporated for the purpose of making a Rail Road from Montreal to Lachine; referred.

Mr. Leslie, a petition of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Rail Road company, for permission in their corporate capacity to keep a Ferry between Laprairie and Montreal; referred.

Mr. Cardinal, a petition of inhabitants of the County of Laprairie, against the prayer of the last preceding petition; referred.

Eleven petitions for aid towards Education and Schools were presented, and referred, viz:—By Mr. Tachet 1, Mr. Kimber 1, Mr. Leslie 1, Mr. Viger 1, Mr. Toomey 2, Mr. Huot 1, Mr. Caron 1, Mr. Bardy 1, Mr. Wood 1, Mr. Knight 1.

Ten petitions for aid towards internal communications were presented and referred, viz:—By Mr. Lafontaine 1, Mr. Proulx 1, Mr. Archambault 1, Mr. O'Callaghan 2, Mr. Blanchet 1, Mr. Toomey 1, Mr. Huot 2, Mr. Bedard 1.

Mr. Simon, a petition of the residents at the road called La Chemin des Caps, for an annual grant to enable them to keep up their establishments; referred.

Mr. Cazeau, a petition of inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Laurent and St. Pierre, Island of Orleans, praying that the other parishes on the Island and also the inhabitants of Quebec, may be compelled to assist them in keeping up the winter roads on the ice from the Island to Quebec; referred.

On motion of Mr. Viger, the Ordinance 27th Geo. II, cap. 3, relating to the billeting of troops and the transport of Government effects, to be considered Monday next.

The Public Officers Salaries Attachment Bill was reported and ordered to be engrossed.

The Report of the Committee on the Tenders for Printing was presented, and committed for Tuesday next.

Mr. Gugy introduced a bill to consolidate the several Acts relating to the Administration of Justice in the District of St. Francis; second reading Friday next.

Mr. Bedard introduced a Bill to enable his Majesty to acquire the Island called 'Grosse Isle,' for the public uses of the Province, and to indemnify the proprietor thereof; second reading 1st December next.

Provincial Statutes reprinting bill was read the second time and engrossed.

The bill to ascertain the manner in which persons shall hereafter be admitted to practice the law, or to practice as notaries was read the second time, and committed for Monday next.

The Religious Congregations Relief bill,

was amended in Committee; to be printed Monday next.

The bill to repeal certain parts of the Ordinance 25th Geo. III, cap. 4, concerning persons to be admitted to practice the law, was amended and engrossed.

Monday, Nov. 9, 1835.

One o'clock, p. m.

Mr. O'Callaghan, rose in his place and acquainted the House that he had been informed by one of the Messengers during the sitting of the House, and whilst the Journal was reading that a Mr. Phillip De Gaspe wished to speak to him; he retired in consequence and met Mr. De Gaspe in the Wardrobe. Mr. De Gaspe requested him to follow him; he did so, but declined retiring into the street not having had his hat on, whereupon Mr. De Gaspe asked him if he was the author of a certain paragraph in a Montreal paper; he denying it, Mr. De Gaspe grasped something like a whip in his hand, and threatened him with personal violence, if he came outside the building. Mr. De Gaspe at the same time used gross language to him, calling him a *sacré bâche*, and other such epithets, whereupon he called upon one of the Messengers of the House to interfere. Mr. De Gaspe also threatened him with personal violence the first time he should meet him outside of the House.

On motion of Mr. Fortin, Resolved, That the facts stated in the said declaration constitute a breach of the privileges of this House, of which the said Philip Aubert De Gaspe, the younger, has been guilty; and ordered that he be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending the House, to answer for the said breach of privileges, and to await the judgment of the House, and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Huot, an Address was voted to his Excellency, for £24,000 currency, to pay off the arrears due, and towards defraying the Contingent Expenses of the House for the present Session.

Mr. De Bleury presented the Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the River Richelieu.

On motion of Mr. Delbois, the Committee on Roads, &c. was instructed to enquire into the present state of the Metis Road.

On motion of Mr. Morin, his Excellency's message relating to the public account was referred to the Standing Committee of public accounts and ordered to be printed; and the Message relating to conviction committed for Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Caron, the petition of W. L. Felton presented on the 4th instant, was referred to the Committee on the Bill for reprinting the Provincial Statutes.

Mr. Boutillier presented the Report of the Commissioners for the erection of a Court House and Gaol in the County of St. Hyacinthe; referred to committee on public accounts.

Mr. Girouard was added to parish and Town officers bill.

Mr. Tache presented two accounts under the Acts 4th, Will. IV, Cap. 1 and 3, for the relief of parishes in distress and Mr. Delbois, one.

Mr. Viger presented the Report of the Champlain canal commissioners; referred.

Mr. Viger also presented the Report of the commissioners for the St. John's and Laprairie canal.

Mr. Dubord presented the accounts of the commissioners for the erection of light houses.

Mr. Grannis presented a report of Stanstead county school visitors.

Sixty-six petitions relating to various objects were presented.

Mr. De Bleury introduced the three following bills; second reading Wednesday next.

Bill to regulate the exercise of the right appertaining to proprietors and lessors, against their tenants and lessees, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Bill to prevent debtors from wasting or diminishing the value of their immovable property under seizure to the injury of their creditors.

Bill for the more easy and less expensive decision of differences between masters and mistresses and their servants, and labourers in the country parts of this province.

The members indemnity bill, (Yees 43, Nays 6,) the public officer's salaries attachment bill to repeal certain parts of an ordinance concerning persons to be admitted to practice the law or to practice as notaries in this province were passed.

On motion of Mr. Perrault, the standing committee of agriculture was instructed to examine the treatise on agriculture, published in English by Mr. William Evans, and to enquire whether it would not be expedient to cause the said work to be abridged, and such abridgement to be translated into French, and to order a certain number of copies thereof to be printed, in order to its circulation among the agricultural population of the country; and to enquire what would be the probable expense of translating, and printing the same.

On motion of Mr. Vanfelson, resolved, that the thanks of this House be given to the Hon. D. B. Viger, for his services as agent of this province, and for the zeal, patriotism, assiduity and talent displayed by him in acquitting himself of his mission and supporting the divers claims entrusted to his care and more especially the petitions of this House to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, complaining of the numerous grievances and serious abuses set forth in the resolutions adopted, by this House on 21st February 1834.

On motion of Mr. Vanfelson, the thanks

of the House were also voted to Augustin Norbert Morin, Esq.

The religious congregation relief bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The second reading of the road laws deferred till to-morrow.

The Montreal new public square bill read the second time, and referred.

A resolution was passed, declaring it is expedient to repeal the ordinance 27th Geo. III, cap. 3, for quartering the troops upon certain occasions in the country parishes, and providing for the conveyance of effects belonging to government.

The consideration of the bill to ascertain the manner in which persons shall be hereafter admitted to practice in law or to practice as Notaries in this province, was deferred till to-morrow.

The following resolutions were passed in committee; to be reported to-morrow.—

1. That Commissioners be appointed for the improvement of the Harbour of Montreal, should be permitted to borrow, upon legal interest, or on advantageous terms, if practicable, a sum not exceeding 10,000 pounds currency, the interest of which to be guaranteed by the Province, in the same manner as former loans.

2. That a sum not exceeding 2600 pounds currency, be granted for the purchase of a vessel to receive the Steam Dredging Machinery.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10.

The Clerk laid before the House two Road Commissioners' Reports.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms reported that he had taken Mr. De Gaspe into custody.

On motion of Mr. Leslie, the Lachine Canal Commissioners' Report for 1834, was deferred.

Mr. Morin was added to the Committee on the Petitions for a Free Bridge over the River Saint Charles.

* On motion of Mr. Scott, the Standing Committee on Roads, &c. was instructed to enquire whether it is not expedient to continue the appropriation for roads and public improvements which this House passed by bill during the session of 1834.

On motion of Mr. Morin, an Address was voted to his Excellency, for a list of all applications made to his Majesty's Government for a mutation of tenure under the Imperial Act 6th Geo. IV, cap. 59, since the date of a similar Address of the 24th Nov. 1832.

Mr. Lafontaine presented the Report of the Committee appointed to point out a proper person to fill the situation of Law Clerk, & to whom was referred the Clerk's Report relating to his assistants; committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Gugy was added to the Standing Committee of Agriculture.

The Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the River Richelieu, was referred.

Two Messages were ordered to the Council for leave of the honb. Jonathan Sewell, Lewis Gugy and Samuel Hatt, to be examined before Special committees of this House.

Mr. Viger introduced a bill to repeal the Ordinance concerning quartering the troops on certain occasions in the country parishes, and the conveyance of effects belonging to the Government; second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Secretary Walcott delivered the following Message:—

Gosford, Governor in chief,

With reference to that part of his Speech on the opening of the Session, wherein the Governor in chief, advertizing to the question of the clergy Reserves, promises to cause to be communicated to the Legislature without delay, copies of the Earl of Ripon's Dispatches on that subject, the Governor in chief now transmits for the information of the House of Assembly that I will with pleasure comply with the prayer of this Address, and transmit all such further information as I have received from his Majesty's Government on the subject of the Jesuits' college, and of the lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, together with a copy of the lease of the Forges, and of the Instrument under which the present lessee holds lands in the seigniory of Cape Magdeleine.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, November 11, 1835.

Mr. Kimber reported the following answer to the Address of the 4th instant, for the royal Instructions to the Duke of Richmond to grant lands to militia officers and men who served during the last war:—

Gentlemen,—I request you to acquaint the House of Assembly that I will with pleasure comply with the prayer of this Address, and transmit all such further information as I have received from his Majesty's Government on the subject of the Jesuits' college, and of the lease of the Forges of St. Maurice, together with a copy of the lease of the Forges, and of the Instrument under which the present lessee holds lands in the seigniory of Cape Magdeleine.

Castle of St. Lewis,
Quebec, November 11, 1835.

Mr. Lafontaine also reported the following answer to the Address of the 4th instant, for the royal Instructions to the Duke of Richmond to grant lands to militia officers and men who served during the last war:—

Gentlemen,—I must defer for a day the consideration of the sixth paragraph of your lordship's speech.

The envious blunderers, who have nothing else to say against Camillus, accuse him of precipitate haste in referring your future deeds from your past expressions. Such

fawning time-servers, my lord, pay a very bad compliment either to your head or to your heart or to both. They must mean

that your language, if intelligible, is dishonest, or that, if honest, it is unintelligible.

Your lordship may well pray to be protected against such flatterers; and yet

your lordship's discovery of a 'flattering and kind manner' in the Assembly's address may lead one to suspect, that your lordship may hail with pleasure the gross insults of the fawning time-servers. My

mode of criticism, my lord, is widely different. I first endeavor to understand your words; and I then believe that your lordship will second your words by your actions.

Common sense enables me to do the former; common charity compels me to do the latter. I trust, my lord, that you are not yet so far corrupted by foolish

'instructions' or by your intercourse with bigoted demagogues as to consider either common sense or common charity as a crime.

Permit me, my lord, to select a few instances in which the fawning time-servers

seem to have been determined neither to believe nor to understand your lordship's language.

Firstly, there was, your lordship's declaration, not less 'precise' than

your remarkably 'precise instructions,' which, till it should be justified by 'deeds done,' the fawning time-servers were determined to consider as ambiguous or false.

Secondly, there was your lordship's beautiful laconic promise of the contingencies.

* To both branches of the legislature, I am authorised to offer my warrants for the payment of their contingent expenses.

This, my lord, was sufficiently 'precise,' but yet the fawning time-servers either could not understand it or would not believe it. Understanding it and believing it, I considered the 'mysterious' question of the contingencies settled, and anticipated the actual robbery of the treasury as a mere matter of course; but the fawning time-servers exalt your lordship's actual grant into a 'most important piece of intelligence.' I subjoin your lordship's words:

Gentlemen—In conformity with what

I stated in my speech at the opening of this session, on the subject of the contingencies, I cheerfully accede to the prayer of this address.

Your lordship's first clause, by proving

that you sometimes act 'in conformity'

with what you state, must be a severe

blow to the fawning time-servers, who had

resolved not to give your lordship credit

for so vulgar, so plebeian a virtue as veracity.

But your lordship's brief reply does

contain one 'piece of intelligence,' certainly

'more important' to your lordship, as an

English nobleman, as a prudent governor,

as a man of honor. For the sake of argument I shall admit, that your 'precise instructions' compelled you to 'accede to the prayer of this address,' but surely, my lord, your noble and right honorable masters were not so unreasonably cruel as to

command you, '

hand into the public chest, 'cheerfully' to violate the very constitution, which your gallant colleague is to defend with the sword, 'cheerfully' to become the accomplice of Roebuck and the patron of revolutionary conventions. Good heavens, my lord of Gosford, are you mad enough to glory in your shame, hardened enough to rejoice in a delegated opportunity of doing evil, degraded enough to be 'cheerful' under the double lash of a Frenchified cabinet and a French faction? Do not, my lord, suppose, that I have lost my temper. No, my lord; with the pen as with the knife, it is temper that cuts keenly, deeply, fatally. It is not, my lord, for a humble individual, who has neither hereditary title to disgrace nor official dignity to prostitute, to expect, that your lordship will answer these letters; but I do expect, that your lordship, as a Commissioner of Inquiry, will either yield to my arguments or elude their force to the satisfaction of your intellect, your own conscience, your own honor.

Cheerfully, 'my lord! That accursed word, which almost concentrates in itself the whole force of 'Smile and smile and be, &c.' shall be handed down, if Camillus should write a history of Canada for the purpose, to an indignant, a contemptuous & scornful posterity. Whether Camillus may or may not write such a history, your lordship may rest assured, that, notwithstanding your lordship's attempt to make the French at once the official and the fashionable language of this colony, any future history of Lower Canada will be written only in the English language, only with an English pen, only with English feelings. If your lordship's ambition extends to posthumous reputation, I sincerely pity your lordship. But this, my lord, is a digression.

If, my lord, the fawning time-servers were contented with patiently and silently waiting for 'deeds done,' I should not consider to notice their treacherous imbecility; but when I find them calling on 'all loyal men' to 'give him their support, because he comes in the king's name, clothed with royal authority and with good intentions,' and in the same 'sensible remarks' admitting, that the French demagogues are 'his French allies,' I must, my lord, boldly expose their ignorance, their weaknesses, their dishonesty. Have the fawning time-servers the audacity to advise 'all loyal men' to support the executive ally of the demagogues, because, forsooth, he is 'clothed with royal authority and with good intentions?' The language may be critically correct, for the 'royal authority' and the 'good intentions' are fully as superficial, and fully as easily laid aside as an unbuttoned cloak. No, my lord, as long as the French demagogues are your lordship's 'French allies,' I shall consider it the solemn duty of myself and every man of English blood to oppose, to obstruct, to embarrass every movement of the unholy coalition.

Your lordship is said to be a classical scholar; and I present you with a passage from Demosthenes's oration *De Corona*, which will convince your lordship, that the precipitate haste of Camillus, if censured by the fawning time-servers, has at least the warm approbation of the prince of orators.

The adviser and the sycophant though they do not resemble each other in any one respect, differ chiefly in this. The former anticipates probable results from actual appearances, and renders himself morally responsible to the believers in his anticipations. The latter, after having been silent, when he ought, like the former, to have spoken, brawls away furiously, when he sees 'deeds done.' * * * The end in view when the Deity shall have determined it, is within the knowledge of every sycophant; but the anticipation itself displays the wisdom of the adviser.

In Montreal, my lord, who is the adviser and who is the sycophant?

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most ob'thumble servant,
CAMILLO.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, NOV. 24, 1835.

The first objections, that we shall state, apply to the mechanical department of the Registry office.

1. The want of suitable buildings in which to preserve the volumes. The books at present in most if not in all cases, are kept in the offices of Notaries, exposed to accidents from fire and midnight depredators. A fire proof building of stone or brick should have been erected before the opening of a Register book; at the very least, an iron safe should have been procured.

2. The books should testify, in the very substance of the paper, what they are; in other words, the papermaker should be instructed to stamp on every sheet the words 'Public Records of Lower Canada.' The books would thus be like a notarial deed of settlement; they would prove themselves.

3. The possible want of uniformity in the volumes, as to length, breadth, and thickness. To a common observer, this fault may not appear but to the eye of a man of business it is a sore. Our contemporary, the *Irish Advocate*, says that the system in the United States, does not materially vary from that prevalent in Scotland, if so, how beautiful must it not be to

see, through the whole width and breadth of that vast republic, the universal similarity of their public registers. The apparent identity of the books gives a purchaser a *feeling of security*, in addition to that arising from the *fact of security*.

4. Were the Registrars bound to procure books of any certain size, they ought, then, to be bound to transcribe only a certain number of words upon a page. The Registrars have, at this moment, a direct interest in crowding upon a page the greatest possible quantity of words: *it saves paper*. A niggardly registrar may be induced to save paper at the expense of *legibility*. The Act should have been most explicit upon this point. We have heard that in one office, in the Townships, there is but one margin for two common pages. The Registrar commences the line at the margin, on the left hand, and writing across the binding, finishes it, at the end of the corresponding line on what is commonly the right hand page.

5. The insertion of the day and hour of presenting a deed, should have been appointed to be made in the body of the book; in words and not on the margin in figures.

To be continued.

To the Editor of the *Mississkou Standard*.

Sir:—I am but a plain man and attend but little to my ordinary avocations, and consequently, I am not much acquainted with political affairs. And, with the present state of Provincial politics, I am particularly puzzled. What first aroused my attention to the subject, in any great degree, was the indignation exhibited in your first remarks upon the Governor's Speech. Now I could not see any thing in the Speech to be very angry at, though it did seem a little 'too sweet to be wholesome.' And the 'contingencies' are much talked of. Are not the Assessors entitled to draw their necessary expenses from the public chest? or must they 'find themselves, and go to the brook to drink?' If they are legally entitled to them, how does the Governor 'violate the Constitution' and 'deserve impeachment,' by granting them? Much is also said about the House of Assembly and the Demagogues. Pray, what do they want which the people of the Townships do not want, or which would be a real disadvantage to them? What is the grand ultimate object, of what is denominated, the French faction?

A brief, candid, and plain statement of facts, where you have them, and your opinions, where facts are wanting upon the subjects referred to, and in answer to the above queries, would much oblige one of your constant readers, and probably many more, who like myself are so much engaged in their ordinary business, that they have no time to dive deep into the labyrinth of politics to gather sufficient information for the formation of correct opinions on the subject.

I am, Sir, with much respect,
Your obedient Servant,
QUERIST.

St. Armand, Nov. 24th, 1835.

In compliance with the request of *Querist*, we shall state concisely our answers to his questions. We beg to refer him for more detailed information to the letters of *S. D.*, published in this Journal some time ago,—particularly to the one in number 13,—and to our Editorial columns.

The *contingent* expenses of the two Houses of our Provincial Parliament, are, in kind, those of every legislative body in the world, and are such, that unless paid, the legislative body cannot go on. They arise from the purchase of fire, stationery, &c. and from printing. To those expenses the two houses are entitled, because, unless paid, the Houses cannot proceed; and by law the Governor is authorised to grant his warrant for their amount, upon the Address of either House respectively. All other payments, from the public chest, must be by *bill*, that is, they must be sanctioned by the three branches of the Legislature; and no office, for which public money is to be paid, can be created except with consent of the same three branches. Let our *Querist*, whom, from his letter we judge to be candidly wishing information, bear these two maxims of the British Constitution steadily in view, while we apply them to the treasonable assumptions of the House of Assembly in particular, and to my lord of Gosford's treasonable acquiescence in them.

The office of Librarian to the House of Assembly should have been created by *bill*; the Assembly created it by its own resolution. If that House can, by simple resolution, create one office, it can, by simple resolution, create any number of offices, accordingly it has, by simple resolution, created the office of Agent in England,—and may create the office of agent in as many countries as it chooses. If the House of Assembly can create such offices alone, so can the Legislative Council, alone & so, in fact, may the Governor.—The salaries of such offices from no part of the *contingent* expenses of any one branch, for the legislative duties, can be carried on without them; they, therefore, should be provided for by *bill*. If they are not so provided for, then the application of the public money, to the payment of them, is illegal; it is an in-

fringement of the liberty of the subject, & a violation of the well known landmarks of the Constitution.

The money of the people of this province, belongs to the people of this province, not to the House of Assembly, nor to lord Gosford, nor to the King; and it is to be paid out in conformity to the laws of the province. Earl Gosford has—without law—seized that money and handed it over to the Assembly, because that body gave it the false name of *contingency*; so far, therefore, we are taxed contrary to law. The salary of librarian is declared by the House of Assembly to be £200 a year; that of Viger, while Agent, was £1700 a year, and Roebuck's is £1100 a year. The Legislative Council has not yet appointed an Agent, because it knows such appointment to be contrary to the constitution; its right to appoint one, however, is as good as that of the Assembly. We request our Township *Querist*, now to reflect, how it is possible that canals can be dug, or railroads built, when the public money is so liable to be squandered away by any one branch of our legislature.

The House of Assembly too, by one of the 92 Resolutions, created as many offices as there were persons, who chose to accept them, and pledged the money of the people for payment of their expenses. Hence the seditions conventions and committees of last year, and the journeys, which the French members have taken to these Townships, in order to induce us to throw off our loyalty to the King, and put on the yoke of Papineau. Of the expenses of those persons our friend *Querist*, as first aroused my attention to the subject, in any great degree, was the indignation exhibited in your first remarks upon the Governor's Speech.

Now I could not see any thing in the Speech to be very angry at, though it did seem a little 'too sweet to be wholesome.' And the 'contingencies' are much talked of. Are not the Assessors entitled to draw their necessary expenses from the public chest? or must they 'find themselves, and go to the brook to drink?' If they are legally entitled to them, how does the Governor 'violate the Constitution' and 'deserve impeachment,' by granting them? Much is also said about the House of Assembly and the Demagogues. Pray, what do they want which the people of the Townships do not want, or which would be a real disadvantage to them? What is the grand ultimate object, of what is denominated, the French faction?

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The French faction wants to engross the whole executive and judicial power in the colony, it wants our tenures abrogated, and the French tenure substituted in its place,—it wants an elective council and thus obtain, in fact, another French Assembly,—it wants to hinder the settlement of the Townships by keeping up agitation in the Province, in order to frighten emigrants from our shores,—it wants to establish the old French laws in the Townships—and gradually to Frenchify the whole country, in order at last, to establish a French republic in Lower Canada. It has thrown out all bills for taxing U. S. produce,—it has this session, refused to allow rail road to be built from Quebec to the state of Maine, because that rail road would lay open a portion of the Townships,...and has thrown out a petition because it was from the English citizens of the West Ward of Montreal,—it last session trampled under foot, a petition for an Academy at Sherbrooke, because Sherbrooke is an English county,—and the infamous leader of the faction bearing these two maxims of the British Constitution steadily in view, while we apply them to the treasonable assumptions of the House of Assembly in particular, and to my lord of Gosford's treasonable acquiescence in them.

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The Legislative Council has not yet appointed an Agent, because it knows such appointment to be contrary to the constitution;

its right to appoint one, however, is as good as that of the Assembly.

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POETRY.

SWEETEST—DEAREST.

BY MRS. CHARLES GREVILLE.

When the fairy queen sleeps in her blue-bell'd bow'r
On a couch of roses and fresh night flow'r's;
When the lover is dreaming of joys now flown,
And the dreary heart feels chill and lone;
When the infant is hushed at its mother's breast,
And its soft eyes are closing in innocent rest;
When the lulled wind breathes a sigh to thee—
Then sweetest—dearest, come to me.

By the moonlight's smile on the bright river's foam,
By the star that guides the wanderer home,
By the wild flow'r that blushes so like thy cheek,
By the language thy dark eyes alone can speak,
By all the hours that together we've blest,
By the kindness that lives in thy peaceful breast,
By the vows so often sworn to thee,
Wh! sweetest—dearest, come to me.

THE BEACON-LIGHT.

Darkness was deepning o'er the seas,
And still the hulk drove on;
No sail to answer to the breeze,
Her masts and cordage gone:
Gloomy and drear her course of fear,
Each looked but for a grave,
When full in sight the Beacon-light
Came streaming o'er the wave!

Then wildly rose the glad'ning shout
Of all the hardy crew—
Boldly they put the helm about,
And through the surf they flew;
Storm was forgot, toll heeded not,
And loud the cheer they gave,
As full in sight the beacon-light
Came streaming o'er the wave!

And gaily of the tale they told,
When they were safe on shore,
How hearts had sunk, and hopes grown cold,
Amid the billows' roar;
That not a star had shone afar,
By its pale beam to save,
When full in sight the beacon-light
Came streaming o'er the wave!

Thus in the night of nature's gloom,
When sorrow bows the heart,
When cheering hopes no more illumine;
And transports all depart;
Then from afar there shone a star,
With joyous light to save,
And full in sight the beacon-light
Comes streaming o'er the wave.

THE CRIPPLE;
OR,
EBENEZER THE DISOWNED.

It is proverbial to say with reference to particular constitutions or habits of body, that May is a *trying* month, and we have known what it is to experience its trials in the sense signified. With our grandmothers too, yea, and with our grandfathers also, May was held to be an unlucky month. Nevertheless it is a lovely, it is a beautiful month, and the forerunner of the most healthy of the twelve. It is like a timid maiden blushing into womanhood, wooing and yet shrinking from the admiration which her beauty, compels. The buds, the blossoms, the young leaves the tender flowers, the glittering dew-drops and the song of birds, burst from the grasp of winter as if the god of Nature whispered in the sunbeams—'let there be life!' But it is in the morning only, and before the business of the world summons us to its mechanical and artificial realities, that the beauties of May can be felt in all their freshness. We read of the glories of Eden, and that the earth was cursed because of man's transgression; yet when we look abroad upon the glowing landscape, above us and around us, and behold the pure heavens like a sea of music floating over us, and hear the earth answer it back in varied melody, while mountain, wood, and dale, seem dreaming in the sound and stealing into loveliness, we almost wonder that a bad man should exist in the midst of a world that is still so beautiful, and where every object around him is a representative of the wisdom, the goodness, the mercy, the purity, and the omnipotence of his Creator. There is a language in the very wild-flowers among our feet that breathes a lesson of virtue. We can appreciate the feeling with which the poet beheld

"The last rose of summer left blooming alone,"
but in the firstlings of the spring, the primrose, the lily, and their early train, there is an appeal that passes beyond our fancy,—lowly preachers, emblems of our immortality, and we love them like living things. They speak to us of childhood and the scenes of youth, and memory dwells in their very fragrance. Yes, May is a beautiful month, it is a month of fair sights and of sweet sounds. To it belongs the lowly primrose blushing by the brack-side in congregated beauty, with here and there a cowslip bending over them like a lover among the flowers; the lily hanging its head by the brook that reflects its image, like a bride at the altar, as if conscious of its own loveliness; the hardy daisy on the green sward, like a proud man struggling in penury with the storms of fate. Now, too, the blossoms on a thousand trees unfold their rainbow hues; the tender leaves seem instinct with life, and expand to the sunbeams; and the bright fields, like an emerald sea, wave their first undulations to the breeze. The lark pours down a flood of melody on the nest of its mate, and the linnet twills a lay of love to its partner from the yellow furze. The chaffinch chants in the hedge its sweet but unvaried *line of music*; the thrush hymns his bold roundelay, and the blackbird swells the chorus, while the bird of spring sends its voice from the glens, like a wandering echo lost between love and sadness, and the swallow newly returned from warmer climes or its winter sleep,

"Twitters from the straw-built shed."

The insect tribe leap into being, countless in numbers and matchless in livery, and

their low hum swims like the embodiment of a dream in the air. The May-fly invites the angler to the river, while the minnow gambols in the brook, the young salmon sports and sparkles in the stream, and the grey trout glides slowly beneath the shadow of a rock in the deep pool. To enjoy for a single hour in a May morning the luxuries which nature spreads around, —to wander in its fields and in its woods, —to feel ourselves a part of God's glad creation, —to feel the gowan under our feet and health circulating through our veins with the refreshing breeze, is a recipe worth all in the *Materia Medica*.

Now it was before sunrise on such a morning in May as I have described, that a traveller left the Black Bull in Wooler, and proceeded to the Cheviots. He took his route by the way of Earle and Langeford, and at the latter place leaving the long and beautiful gles began to ascend the mountain. On the cairn, which is perhaps five hundred yards from what is called the extreme summit of the mountain, he met an old and intelligent shepherd, from whom he heard many tales, the legends of the mountains,—and amongst others, the following story:—

Near the banks of one of the romantic streams which take their rise among the Cheviots, stood a small and pleasant, and what might be termed respectable or genteel-looking building. It stood like a home of solitude, encircled by mountains from the world. Beneath it the rivulet wandered over its bed. To the East rose Cheviot, the giant of the hills—to the West lesser mountains reared their fantastic forms, thinly studded here and there with dwarf allers which the birds of heaven had planted, and their progeny had nestled in their branches. To the North and South stretched a long and secluded glen where beauty blushed in the arms of wilderness, and thick woods, where the young fir and the oak of the ancient forest grew together, flourished beneath the shelter of the hills. Fertility also smiled by the sides of the rivulet, though the rising and setting sun threw the shadows of barrenness over it. Around the cottage stood a clump of solitary firs, and behind it an enclosure of allers, twisted together, sheltered a garden from the storms that sweep down the hills.

Now many years ago a stranger woman, who brought with her a female domestic and a male infant, became the occupant of this house among the hills. She lived more luxuriously than the sheep-farmers in the neighbourhood, and her accent was not that of the Borders. She was between forty and fifty years of age, and her stature and strength were beyond the ordinary stature and strength of women. Her manners were repulsive and her bearing haughty, but it seemed the haughtiness of a weak and uneducated mind. Her few neighbours, simple though they were, and little as they saw or knew of the world, its inhabitants and its manners, perceived that the stranger who had come amongst them had not been habituated to the affluence or easy circumstances with which she was then surrounded. The child also was hard favored and of a disagreeable countenance,—his back was strangely deformed,—his feet were distorted, and his limbs of unequal length. No one could look upon the child without a feeling of compassion, save the woman who was his mother, his nurse, or his keeper, (for none knew in what relation she stood to him,) and she treated him as a persecutor who hated his sight, and was weary of his existence.

She gave her name as Mrs. Baird; and as the child grew up she generally in derision called him 'Esop,' or in hatred—'the little monster' but the woman-servant, called him Ebenezer, though she treated him with a degree of harshness only less brutal than her whom he began to call mother. We shall therefore in his history mention him by the name of Ebenezer Baird.

As he grew in years the disagreeable expression of his countenance became stronger, his deformity and lameness increased, and the treatment he had experienced added to both.

When nine years of age, he was sent to a boarding-school about twelve miles distant. Until the day of his entering the school he was almost ignorant that there was an alphabet. He knew not a letter. He had seen one or two books, but he knew not their use,—he had never seen any one look upon them,—he regarded them merely as he did a picture, a piece of useless furniture, or a plaything. Lame as he was he had climbed the steep and the dripping precipice for the eggs of the water onzel, sought among the crags for the young of the gorgeous kingfisher, or climbed the tallest trees in quest of the crested wrens, which chirped and fluttered in invisible swarms among the branches.* The birds were to him companions; he wished to rear their young that they might love him, for there was a lack of something in his heart,—he knew not what it was,—but it was the void of being beloved, of being regarded. It is said that Nature abhors a vacuum, and so did the heart of Ebenezer. He knew not what name to give it, but he longed for something that would shew a liking for him, and to which he could shew a liking in return. The heart is wicked, but it is not unsocial,—its affections wither in solitari-

* The water onzel, the kingfisher, and the crested wren, abound in the vicinity of the Cheviots,—though the latter beautiful little creature is generally considered as quite a rara avis,—and last year one being shot about Cumberland, the circumstance went the round of the newspapers. But the bird is not rare, it is only difficult to be seen, and generally flatters among the leaves and near the top branches.

ness. When he strolled forth on these rambles about the glen, having asked the permission of his mother or keeper (call her what you will) before he went,—'Go imp! Esop!' she was wont to exclaim, and I shall pray that you may break your neck before you return. There were no farmers, or shepherds' children within several miles,—he had seen some of them, and when they had seen him, they had laughed at his deformity—they had imitated his lameness, and contorted their countenances into a caricatured resemblance of his. Such were poor Ebenezer's acquaintances, and such his acquaintance with human nature, when he entered the boarding-school. A primer was put into his hands. 'What must I do with it?' thought Ebenezer. He beheld the rod of correction in the hands of the teacher and he trembled,—for his misshapen shoulders were familiar with such an instrument. He heard others read,...he saw them write,... and he feared, wondered, and trembled the more. He thought that he would be called upon to do the same, and he knew he could not. He had no idea of learning—he had never heard of such a thing. He thought that he must do as he saw others doing at once, and he cast many troubled looks at the lord of a hundred boys. When the name of 'Ebenezer Baird' was called out, he burst into tears, he sobbed, terror overwhelmed him. But when the teacher approached him kindly,...took him from his seat,—placed him between his knees,—patted his head, and desired him to speak after him, the heart of the little cripple was assured and more than assured,—it was the first time he had ever experienced kindness, and he could have fallen on the ground and hugged the knees of his master. The teacher, indeed, found Ebenezer the most ignorant scholar he had ever met with, but he was no tyrant of the birch, though to his pupils

"A man severe he was and stern to view,"

and though he had all the manners and austerity of the old school about him, he did not lay his head upon the pillow with his arm tired by the incessant use of the ferule. He was touched with the simplicity and the extreme ignorance of his new boarder, and he felt also for his lameness and deformity. Thrice he went over the alphabet with his pupil, commencing—'Big Aw,—Little aw,' and having got over b, he told him to remember that c was like a half moon—'You'll aye mind c again,' added he, 'think ye see the moon.' Thus they went on to g, and he asked him what the carters said to their horses when they wished to have them go faster, but this Ebenezer could not tell. Carts and horses were sights that he had seen as objects of wonder. They are but seldom seen amongst the hills now, and in those days they were almost unknown. Getting over h, he strove to impress it upon the memory of his pupil, by touching the solitary grey orbit in his countenance, (for Ebenezer had but one,) and asking him what he called it—'my eye,' answered Ebenezer.

"No Sir, you must not say your eye, but your eye—mind that, and that letter is I."

The teacher went on, shewing him that he could not forget round O and crooked S; and in truth after his first lesson Ebenezer was master of these two letters. And afterwards when the teacher in trying him promiscuously through the alphabet, would inquire—'what letter is this?' 'I no ken,' the cripple would reply, 'but I'm sure it's no O and it's no S.' Within a week he was master of the six and twenty mystical symbols, with the exception of four,—and those four were b and d, p, and q. Ebenezer could not for three months be brought to distinguish the b from the d, nor the p from the q; but he had never even heard that he had a right hand and a left until he came to the school, and how could it be expected?

Scarce, however, had he mastered the alphabet, until the faculties of the deformed began to expand. He now both understood and felt what it was to learn. He passed from class to class with a rapidity that astonished his teacher. He could not join in the boisterous sports of his schoolfellows, and while they were engaged in their pastime, he sought solitude, and his task accompanied him. He possessed strong natural talents, and his infirmities gave them the assistance of industry. His teacher noted these things in the cripple, and he was gratified with them, but he hesitated to express his feelings openly, lest the charge of partiality should be brought against him.

Ebenezer, however, had entered the academy as the butt of his schoolfellows—they mocked, they mimicked, they tormented, they despised or affected to despise him; and his talents and progress, instead of abating their persecutions, augmented them. His teacher was afraid to shew him more kindness than he shewed to others, and his school-fellows gloried in annoying the cripple—they persecuted, they shunned, they hated him more than even his mother did. He began to hate the world, for he had found none that would love him. His teacher was the only human being that had ever whispered to him words of praise or of kindness, and that had always been in cold, guarded, and measured terms.

Before he was eighteen he had acquired all the knowledge that his teacher could impart, and he returned to the cottage among the mountains. There, however, he was again subjected to a persecution more barbarous than that which he had met with from his schoolfellows. Mrs. Baird mocked, insulted, and drove him from her presence, and her domestic shewed him neither kindness nor respect. In stature

he scarcely exceeded five feet, and his body was feeble as well as deformed. The cruelty with which he had been treated had given an asperity to his temper, and made him almost a hater of the human race, and these feelings had lent their character to his countenance, marking his naturally harsh expression with suspicion and melancholy.

He was about five and twenty when the pangs and the terrors of death fell upon her whom he regarded as his parent. She died as a sinner dies, with insulted eternityrowning to receive her. A few minutes before her death, she desired the cripple to approach her bed-side. She fixed her closing eyes, which affection had never lighted, upon his. She informed him that he was not her son.

(To be continued.)

TO SELL

OR TO LET, that large, elegant two story HOUSE, newly painted, with Stables and Sheds; lately occupied by C. C. P. Gould, as a

TAVERN STAND,

situated in the village of Henryville, and sixty acres of LAND. For further particulars enquire of Capt. HOGGLE of Henryville, or JOSEPH A. GAGNON, Esq., of Montreal.

Henryville, August 10th, 1835. 19—2m.

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINET WORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING, in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

1st. For the best Essay on the comparative numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of America, and on the causes, whether moral or physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the *Cetacea* of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

The conditions are:—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d, the Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed; to ensure which each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This motto shall only be opened in case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th, the successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th, The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR, Oct. 13, 1835. Recording Secretary.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND, in the village of Freleighsburg, situated on the corner, between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well-built house in the county; nor one, the situation of which is more PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any public business.

A L S O,

the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY

and other out-buildings in Brome, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and

PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS,

in Brome and other Eastern Townships; very cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post Master, at Brome.

JACOB COOK.

Brome, May 1st, 1835.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for produce as can be bought in the country, and a little cheaper for Cash.

N B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry & Butternut boards wanted in exchange for the above articles.

E. B. HUNGERFORD,

JAMES MURRAY.

Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th, 1835. 13—1f

FARMS

FOR SALE, in the Township of Dunham, a farm, containing one hundred and forty acres, being part of lot No. 12, in the 2d range. About 100 acres are under a good state of cultivation. There are on this farm a frame-dwelling house, thirty feet by forty, one story and a half high, well built; two large barns; sheds; and a good orchard: all in good condition.

ALSO, the west half of lot No. 4, in the 4th range, in the Township of Dunham, containing 100 acres; and about 12